

From All Over the World Come Messages of Sympathy on Death of Morgan

MORGAN HERE AT BIG CONVENTION

Rented House in Richmond and Took Active Part in Episcopal Meeting.

MET MANY LEADING PEOPLE

Financier Frequently Excused Himself From Guests to Join His Committees.

J. Pierpont Morgan spent nearly a month in Richmond in the fall of 1907, while a delegate to the Episcopal General Convention. He had before made a number of short visits here, and had since passed through a number of times, but that was his most extended stay, and on more than one occasion he expressed himself as delighted with the treatment he received from the people. For some years he had been a lay delegate from the Diocese of New York to the triennial conventions of his church, and in the various meetings he took an active part. The convention sat in Richmond for more than three weeks in October, 1907, the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates meeting daily in St. Paul's church, and the House of Bishops in the State Capitol. Following a custom he had set in other cities, Mr. Morgan took a house and entertained while here.

Rented the Rutherford House. His agents came on months in advance and rented for his use the Rutherford house, at the north-west corner of Second and Grace streets. Report had it at the time that the rent for one month was \$2,000, in addition to which alterations were made at Mr. Morgan's expense, including the installation of additional plumbing fixtures.

Mr. Morgan was by no means a figurehead in the convention. He was regular and prompt in his attendance, his seat with the New York delegation being in the west aisle not far from the front. Rigidly businesslike in his appointments, it is related that on more than one occasion while being entertained at dinner, he left the table during the meal with the simple excuse: "I have a committee meeting in five minutes."

Mr. Morgan had not at that time entirely retired from business, and it was no unusual thing for a uniformed messenger to bring to his seat in the church a sheaf of telegrams on which he pencilled notations for his secretary, who had an office at the Rutherford house. Not all were of business character, the wide interests of the man entering many lines. It was told that during the San Francisco General Convention he received frequent bulletins of the success of his yacht in defeating the American Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton.

Many Conferences at His Home. Mr. Morgan had as his house guests during the convention Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts, and Bishop Condit of New York, who has since succeeded Bishop Potter as head of that diocese. Both were leaders of thought and action in the convention, and the Morgan home was not only a place of constant interchange of social entertainment, but also of frequent gatherings and conferences on the work of the convention.

Mr. Morgan brought from New York a complete staff of attendants, putting his Richmond establishment in charge of a Fifth Avenue caterer of more than local reputation, who lived at the Jefferson Hotel while directing the housekeeping of the Morgan residence. Motor cars in charge of trained chauffeurs were constantly at the disposal of Mr. Morgan's guests, and were to be seen in front of St. Paul's church or waiting for his guests at the Capitol.

In the convention Mr. Morgan was seldom a speaker, though his views had great weight, and a few words from him often sufficed to end a long debate. He was most active in committee work, and on the board of missions. He made a special report to the convention on the progress of construction of the great cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningstar Heights in New York, having been for many years one of the most active in that movement.

Won Fame Soon Afterwards. At the close of the convention late in October, 1907, Mr. Morgan returned to New York. Within a brief time was precipitated the great panic of 1907, which caused a crisis in financial circles. It was in the checking of that panic, in giving stability to the market, and in throwing his resources and his energy boldly into the breach, that Mr. Morgan came forth the acknowledged financial king of America. Within a few days after he had quit his seat in the church convention held in St. Paul's, the papers of America were loud in their praise of the genius and ability of the man who checked the downward current of the market and restored employment to many thousands whose very livelihood seemed gone as failure and curtailment swept over the country.

Mr. Morgan had a number of business and social friends in Richmond, and at the time of his visit was handsomely entertained by several leading laymen in the various Episcopal churches. Entertainments in his home were given by Joseph Bryan, who had been associated with Mr. Morgan in the formation and management of the Southern Railway; by John P. Branch, who had known Mr. Morgan in banking

Famous Bank in New York



The banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co.

circles and through a common interest in the Atlantic Coast Line, and by S. T. Morgan, president of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, who had a personal acquaintance with the New York financier for many years.

In speaking yesterday of Mr. Morgan's death, John P. Branch said: "In the death of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan the nation has sustained a great loss. I have known the great financier distinguished him in his relations with his fellow-men."

"In his masterly reorganization of great railway properties which had fallen upon evil days, he rendered estimable service to the country, and won his well justified reputation as the first and greatest banker of his time."

"His death will be particularly felt in religious, philanthropic, commercial and financial circles. I have never known a man like unto him, but while deploring his loss, it is well to know that his fine example will be followed by others."

"I believe that a very large proportion of his estate will go to charities and the development of the fine arts in this country."

"It is also a comfort to know that Mr. Morgan's death will always be remembered by men to take the places of those who have passed on before."

AMERICAN WOMAN IS FORCIBLY FED

(Continued From First Page.)

of the women he referred to must have been Miss Emerson. Baron von Horst said to-night he is working in conjunction with the leaders of the Women's Social and Political Union in the preparation of a strong protest to be presented to the American government against the refusal of American authorities to permit Miss Florence W. Ward, of Birmingham, England, to land at that port. Miss Ward reached Boston Friday on the steamer Iverna. She admitted having served a term in jail for taking part in a window-smashing crusade in London, and for this reason was barred.

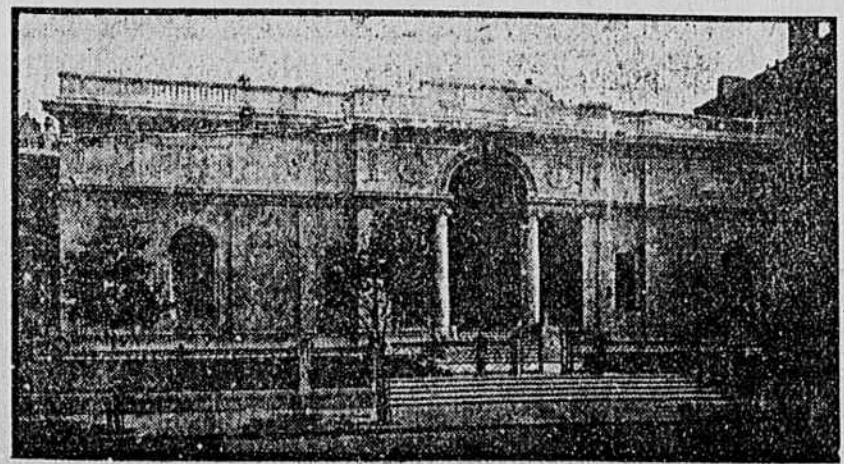
"If that precedent is followed," said Baron von Horst, "it will prevent Mrs. Pankhurst and other suffragette leaders who have been in prison from ever landing in the United States. Therefore all suffragists should fight tooth and nail for the revocation of the deportation order. Besides, we cannot consistently expect American intervention in behalf of Miss Emerson while, under the American law, a woman like Miss Ward is refused admission there."

WALTER TRAVIS LEADS GOLFERS

(Continued From First Page.)

Finchurst, N. C., March 31.—Walter J. Travis, Garden City, former international champion money player, led the list with a card of seventy-eight in the first round of the thirty-six-hole qualification of the thirteenth annual North and South Amateur Golf Championship Tournament. Henry C. Fowner, of Oakmont, Pa., was second with eighty. He lost a chance to tie on the eighteenth green where he made a seven to five for Travis. D. D. Foote, of Appawamint, and C. L. Becker, of Woodland, made eighty-three. C. V. Mesole, of Englewood, Pa., made eighty-four. Among other prominent participants who finished well up in the field of 140 were H. J. Toppin, Greenfield; Hamilton K. Ker, of Ekwanok; Chisholm Beach, of Fox Hills; Walter Pankhurst, of Denver; B. Warren Corbett, of Baltimore; and J. F. Gardner, of Chicago.

Mr. Morgan's Private Art Gallery



MANY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY AT HIS ABSOLUTE DISPOSAL

Perhaps no man ever lived who had as much of other people's money placed at his absolute disposal as J. P. Morgan.

It is estimated that over \$500,000,000 belonging to outside corporations was his to do with as he saw fit. This statement is made on the authority of Wall Street statisticians, who declare that he could, with a wave of his hand, start or stop the buying of any of the products used by the corporations which he dominated. During the investigation of the Stanley congressional committee it developed that the entire cash balance of the United States Steel Corporation, amounting to something over \$70,000,000, was on deposit with J. P. Morgan & Co.

The vast financial power of this man can be judged when it is remembered that his was a private bank, and not subject in any way to national, State or local supervision, or any constitutional authority whatsoever. As great as this steel deposit was, it represented but a modicum of the money belonging to some one else that Morgan held to do with according to his pleasure.

Wall Street authorities who were well acquainted with Morgan say that he would seldom go upon the directorate of a company or corporation which he could not dominate. The result was that the various railroad corporations and innumerable other companies which had him on their directorate deposited their money at his bank.

It is calculated that the total of these cash deposits will exceed \$400,000,000, and this, with the steel trust's deposits, carried a balance beyond the \$500,000,000 mark.

It was this stupendous sum, a private working capital of other people's money, which enabled Morgan to reign as the czar of the money world, at least in America, and made him one of the commanding figures in European finance.

Mr. Morgan was a director in sixty-one companies. These companies were:

Aetna Insurance Company.
Boston and Maine Railroad Company.
Carthage and Adirondack Railroad Company.
Carthage and Watertown and Sackett's Harbor Railroad Company.
Central New England Railroad Company.
City and County Contract Company.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Columbus, Hope and Greensburg Railroad Company.
Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.
Genesee and Kingston Railroad Company.
First National Bank of New York.
First Security Company of the City of New York.
New York, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad Company.
The Fulton Chain Railway Company.
The Fulton Navigation Company.
General Electric Company.
Genesee, Corning and Southern Railroad Company.
Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company.
Hartford and Connecticut Western Railroad Company.
Jersey City and Bayonne Railroad Company.

New York and Western Railroad Company.
Madison Square Garden Company.
Maine Central Railroad Company.
Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company.
Mexican Telegraph Company.
Michigan Central Railroad Company.
Milbrook Company.
Mohawk and Malone Railroad Company.
New England Navigation Company.
New England Railroad Company.
New Jersey Junction Railroad Company.
New Jersey Shore Line Railroad.
New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
New York and Northern Railway Company.
New York and Ottawa Railroad Company.
New York and Putnam Railroad.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company (Nickel Plate).
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company.
New York State Realty and Terminal Company.

New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad Company.
Newport Trust Company.
Niagara Falls Branch Railroad Company.
Ontario, Carbondale and Scranton Railroad Company.
Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Company.
Port Jervis, Monticello and Summitville Railroad Company.
Poughkeepsie Bridge Railroad Company.
The Pullman Company.
Raquette Lake Railway Company.
Rhode Island Company (electric line).
Rutland Railroad Company.
St. Lawrence and Adirondacks Railway Company.
Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railway Company.
Terminal Railway of Buffalo.
United States Steel Corporation.
Walkill Valley Railroad Company.
West Shore Railroad Company.
Western Union Telegraph Company.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.
Spartan, Duxbury and Port Morris Railroad Company.

HEARING ORDEAL NOT RESPONSIBLE

Members of Committee Think It Had Nothing to Do With Morgan's Death.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

New York, March 31.—That his ordeal before the Pujio committee was responsible for Mr. Morgan's decline and death was scoffed at by members of the committee, and it was further more stated by friends of the Morgan family that his relatives had him on voyage without entertaining the most remote idea that he would not return in his accustomed health.

When Mr. Morgan appeared before the committee last December he was apparently in excellent health and spirits. Members of his firm and his son were constantly near him and watching him closely, however. It was known that he had experienced a few unpleasant attacks prior to testifying, but his conduct in the committee rooms obliterated memory of them.

"Mr. Morgan seemed to enjoy the investigation," said Representative Hayes, of California, to-day. "He seemed entirely at ease and under no unusual strain. I talked to him several times while he was on the stand, and he appeared to enjoy the situation hugely."

Representative Neely, of Kansas, another member of the Pujio committee, corroborated Mr. Hayes.

Mr. Morgan testified for one hour on the afternoon of December 18. On December 19 he was on the stand for five hours under the fire of Samuel Undermyer, attorney for the committee. During this ordeal, Mr. Morgan accepted no assistance from those about him nor did he ask for any. Occasionally he took a throat tablet from his daughter, Mrs. Satterlee.

At one point Mr. Undermyer asked Mr. Morgan if he desired to rest, and offered to suspend the examination. Mr. Morgan smiled at once and declared quickly that he was not tired and had no desire to sleep. He joined in all incidental laughter. At the conclusion of the investigation he shook hands with the entire committee and with Mr. Undermyer, and thanked all for the courtesies that they had extended him.

START CAMPAIGN FOR MORE VOTERS

(Continued From First Page.)

conditions by organizing a number of committees, each working with a member of the executive committee as captain, to see in person every man in Richmond who could vote, but who for one reason or another has failed to pay his poll tax and qualify. Each captain will have the liberty of summoning to his aid as many men as he chooses. With the campaign once fully organized, the young men properly put into the field an army of 300 workers devoted to this purpose.

Draw Up Platform. The Young Men's Registration Committee avoided the pitfall of burdening itself with an elaborate statement of its purposes. The need for a more general participation in municipal affairs, it was pointed out, was apparent enough not to need elaboration. The following statement was adopted as indicating in brief the idea behind the organization:

"It being manifestly apparent that a large number of our citizens who are eligible to vote are not doing so; that this indifference to a great degree is attributable to general lack of knowledge as to the proper time for registering and paying poll taxes; and that to have the most efficient government there should be a personally awakened interest in the government of our State and city, it has been determined in response to the general interest and that now manifested by the newspapers, that a committee from the ranks of the young men of the city shall at once take steps to bring to the attention of every eligible man not registered, the importance to himself, the State and the city, of registering, paying his poll tax, and becoming a partner and factor in the city's and State's governmental life."

Part of General Movement. In this definitely organizing for work the young men of the city part to perform their part in the general movement for a greater participation in public affairs that is already noticeable in the city, in the State and in the nation at large. The new organization and its purpose is a tacit, if unintentional answer, to the strong arraignment of public authority made by the business men "They draw their virtuous skirts about them and withdraw from it as from a dirty and crooked thing. And a large part of this indifference and contempt is due to the attitude of the older men, for some of our most influential business men, although they complain of the government, refuse to take any part in it."

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Will Make General Appeal. It is the purpose of the Young Men's Registration Committee to appeal for assistance in their work to public-spirited citizens in every walk of life. To this end the committee proposes to hold public meetings at which representative citizens will be invited for addresses. There will be no alliance with any organization of whatever character. The committee will work independently and make its appeal to the individual regardless of his political faith or the particular policies which he favors.

No attempt will be made to reach the man who is not eligible to vote in Richmond. The intent and purpose is the elimination of nonvoters of the city limits. Working plans for a city-wide canvass, together with the personnel of the committees which will take part in the work, will be announced at an early date.

The campaign will probably be conducted on the basis of districts assigned to the separate teams. Office buildings and business houses have been assigned to a committee composed of J. B. Pinder, of Palmetto, H. H. McVey, Augustine Royall and J. D. Crump. The members of this committee will call to their assistance a number of aides to help in this division of the campaign.

PEOPLE FLEEING FOR THEIR LIVES

(Continued From First Page.)

from Cincinnati had been swept away up to dark last night, and more than 15,000 persons in small nearby towns were homeless and shivering in the chill of a raw spring night.

The stage at Cincinnati reached seventy feet late last night and equalled every mark save that of 1884. Damage amounting to \$2,500,000 has been done in the city alone, but as far as known, only one life was lost.

The railroads in this section have sustained enormous losses. At Louisville the stage has passed the forty-four-foot mark, which approach the highest ever known, and the river is still rising. Much property in that city and Jeffersonville and New Albany, Ind., is overflooded, but there has been no loss of life owing to ample warnings.

Fix Prices on Necessaries. At Paducah, Ky., where the Tennessee comes into the Ohio, the City Council, in special session, at midnight ordered the employment of special police and fixed the prices on all necessities of life as long as the flood shall prevail, in order that the people be not made victims of unscrupulous merchants.

Evansville, Ind., has not been heard from for two or four hours. The situation there, as well as at Henderson, Ky., just across the river, is desperate.

Hickman, Ky., on the Mississippi, below Cairo, is also confronted with a serious situation. This place was badly damaged last spring and has barely recovered from the effects of that flood.

Secretary of War Garrison is on his way to Washington from Cincinnati.

The English flat last, for men and women; tans and gummat. Regular \$2.00 and \$4.00.

Heimer's
Northwest Corner Third and Broad.

ably be found that he had but a modest sum invested in securities. It was pointed out that cash is the chief requisite of a banker, and if his funds were invested in securities to any considerable extent he would not be able to accommodate his clients.

It is, however, believed that he had small personal holdings of the large corporations of which he was a director. During the day numerous motor cars and equipages stopped at the residence of J. P. Morgan, Jr. Footmen bearing cards made hasty trips to the front door and placed their bits of cardboard on the great silver plate that the sombre-garbed butler held when the door was opened. A never-ending line of messengers bearing telegrams of condolence were received at a side door. A special policeman ushered the messengers and a squad of six plain clothesmen saw to it that nobody without some special business to transact or had a message to deliver rang the bell or entered the grounds.

Throughout the day the policemen were busily keeping an ever-growing crowd of curious people moving along. There seemed to be a general desire on the part of the public to peer into the yard and around the two houses.

Plan Fraternal Visit. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Alexandria, Va., March 31.—Members of Alexandria-Washington Lodge of Elks planning to pay a fraternal visit to William L. Elkins Lodge of Masons on June 5 next, that day being the celebration of the sixth anniversary of Elkins Lodge. The Alexandria Masons will have a special train, and about 200 members will make the trip.

Last Wire Goes Down. Evansville, Ind., March 31.—At 11 o'clock to-night the last wire from Evansville into Illinois went down. The last word held over it was: "The levee at Shawneetown had broken. This is without confirmation here."

Levee Gives Way. Paducah, Ky., March 31.—The levee at Paducah, Ky., went out early to-night, and at midnight the city is covered with from five to ten feet of water. With the exception of several families, who are marooned in the second floors of their homes, the entire population of Paducah reached the hills about the city in safety.

Frankfort, Ky., March 31.—Acting Adjutant-General Ellis to-night received a message ascribed to the Mayor of Columbus, Ky., on the Mississippi River, below Cairo, and stating that the levee there had broken. Wire communication failed before details could be learned.

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Best informed bankers and those in position to have a pretty fair knowledge of his fortune stated that estimates of the financial commander's fortune when placed at \$50,000,000 to \$200,000,000, would prove to be an exaggeration. When J. P. Morgan's father died he left a fortune of about \$15,000,000, which was distributed among three heirs. The formation and promotion of the United States Steel Corporation is believed to have resulted in enlarging his fortune more than any of his numerous deals.

That Mr. Morgan's fortune would not be as large as generally believed to be, these bankers said, was due to the enormous amount of money which he steadily gave to charitable enterprises. Unlike many rich men, who, after successful careers, make large donations for the public's benefit, Mr. Morgan's gifts and benefactions were not heralded with any blare of trumpets.

Mr. Morgan was very reticent concerning his philanthropies. It is understood they were listed in a private set of accounts and probably never will be known.

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Unable to Take Food, Morgan Starves to Death

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Rome, March 31.—Professor Bastianelli to-night made the following statement:

"Mr. Morgan's death was due primarily to nervous collapse, due largely to his strenuous life and lack of power to recuperate energy, both mental and physical, which a younger man might have expended with impunity, but which a man of seventy-six cannot expect to do. The immediate cause was stomach trouble, which, acting on the nervous system, caused his collapse. Until two days ago I had hoped that his constitution would pull him through, but, as often happens in these cases, nature succumbed almost unexpectedly and the end came rapidly."

"I will be up and about by Sunday, sure," Mr. Morgan had told Dr. Bastianelli on Saturday. "Don't baby me so. If only I could get aboard my boat!"

Previous statements made by the doctors disclosed the fact that Mr. Morgan had been unable to take food. He simply wasted away and literally starved to death.

GRIEF OF FAMILY OVERWHELMING

Wife and Daughter Fully Expected That Morgan Would Recover.

CONDITION NOT REALIZED

They Are Stunned by Message Bearing News of Bereavement.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) New York, March 31.—"The general public has no idea how the death of Mr. Morgan has affected his family," said Miss Elsie deWolf, the artist and decorator, to-night. "He was such a big man that his family is lost to public view."

"But the Morgan family are overcome by the news. I have been in communication with Miss Anne Morgan all day. I saw her this morning and helped her make arrangements for her mourning costumes. She is slowly recovering from her recent operation, and although the news will not retard her recovery, one can plainly see that she is dazed by the death of her father."

"Mrs. Morgan is, too. I have seen the Morgans virtually every day since the departure of Mr. Morgan. They fully expected to see him return in his wonted health and vigor. When he left he realized that he was a bit strained, but there was never a more confident man. As a matter of fact the family had made plans for several things to take place after Mr. Morgan's return."

"Even when the news came that he was very ill they did not realize how desperate the situation was. When, finally, the news came that he had died, they were stunned. His family better than anyone else knew what a tremendously vital man he was. His tremendous rugged frame and enormous vitality overshadowed, in their minds, any possibility of his succumbing to his illness."

"Naturally, they are taking the proper and philosophical view of it. Miss Morgan is a great, vigorous girl of her father's type of vitality. She and her mother are bearing up nobly, but nobody knows how terrible their grief is."

"The death of Mr. Morgan has cast a cloud across the entire household. Nobody loved him more than did the servants. He treated them in a manner that left no stigma to the word 'servant.' They are mourning him as they would a great and kind father."

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At Deathbed of Financier



Herbert L. Satterlee, Son-in-Law of J. Pierpont Morgan.